PROM GUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Paris, July 13. It is safe to say that nothing has been talked about, for the last weak, but the prespect of a war with Prescia. I told you in my las what were the alleged provocations to the conflict that has so long been in the air, and which it would seem insvitable must come sooner or later. I say " alleged provocation," for, it must be admitted, that there has been no real provocation, none worthy of the name. There eacht ito be some downright good reason for it when two great nations like France and Prussia take up arms; when they enter on a fight into which all Europe may without difficulty be dragged, and which must, at all events, trouble all Europe profoundly. Even now, when war is only a possibility, the disturbance is tremendous; business is at a stand-still, speculation is wild, there has been almost a panie in the London Stock Exchange, and the Bourse has fallen 3 francs. I say nothing of the private troubles of travelers in Europe, or of these of Germans residing in Paris, or of French summering at German wateringplaces. A story ran that the French residing on the other side the Rhine had received orders to leave Germany within twenty-four hours. It was not true that any such orders had been given, but they must be possible, and one can fancy the amount of personal trouble that has been given by the existence of such a state of things. It is a deeper grief, the thousands of homes and hearts in France whom the chances of war have mad more arctious; the fields that must be tilled by women for lack of men, the manufactories that must be ruined for want of hands, the thousands of young men where education must be cheeked, their careers rained, by the craze of France to embroil herself with Prussla out of mere ambitious spite, for it deserves no better name. As I write, 'tis impossible for the wisest head to say whether the disc will turn up peace or war.

As for the newspapers, they show a capacity for downright lying for which I really had not given them credit, if one takes the French view, that lying is merely a coin them or they won't sell. If the Government will not furnish them with exact intelligence, they must put their renders off with inexact; false news is better than no news at ail. So the newspapers go ahead, manufacturing whatever facts they think will best tickle the public white. One of the most prolific of the llars is the lois, which often brings out three or four at a and, as they meetly die young, at it again the next day. As the public entiment is divided, howbeit unequally, for the scream is mostly for war, the Gaulois has hit upon a plan for all hands, and accordingly prints its "news" in two columns, called "the warlike" and "the peaceable. All the lies and the few facts with some color of truth in them that point to the probability of war are cl under the first head, while the lies that smack of peace re put in under the other. One instance will suffice The Gaulots of Menday declared not once, but twice, in cifferent parts of the paper, that Lord Lyons had had in his hands for 24 hours the abandonment of his candidature by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and that therefore the in his cab to visit the unhappy Prussian and different parts of the paper, that Lord Lyons only excuse for war had disappeared. Now there was no truth whatever in this story, although it may be said, in passing, that Lord Lyons had spared no effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, making the most praiseworthy personal exertion to that end. But he never claimed to have succeeded so far as on Saturday to have had the Prince's desistment in his hands, No, 'twas a lie begot without father. Yet it lived a day or so. One cannot tell, therefore, what to believe, and must wait until the few newspapers which are in a position to afford the luxury of telling the truth, and dealing only in ascertained facts, shall have spoken.

I imagine, however, that there has been a real activity in the military department, and that the army is ready for war, and all the forts manned, and ships ready for sea; in short, everything done that would be done in

distant, have his full reward. the provinces, "If you will keep up this overgrown, from these considerations there is a political intrigue at throne of Spain. Looked at in this light the late faree of abdication at the Hotel Basilewski was not so much a farce as the epilogue to, what was meant for a tragedy, but may turn out to be high comedy.

as, indeed, he has more than once delared before. It

hener, or going on like a wild-cut at her unfortunate dress-makers, is always trying to put her finger into the | Benedetti. political pie; to say nothing, either, of Madame Ollivier, Spanish Ministers; women seem to have had preity much the management of the whole affair. The name of the Princess of Flanders, sister of the Prince of Hohenzollern, was the first that was mixed up in the matter; 'twas said she had urged her brother to accept the Span ish throne after he had once declined it, and the French were almost ready for a fight with Belgium in co quence. Now, it would seem that the whole thing could have been kept secret if women could only have kept from writing letters. For, rumor has it, that the Prince, having accepted, sent a copy of his letter to his aunt, a princess of Baden, the aunt telegraphed the news to the Princess Margaret, wife of Don Carlos, and thence the news was sent to the legitimist newspapers in Paris. As to the letter that the Prince wrote to Prim, accepting the throne, it came not to Prim,

and he at a down again. "Managered and again of the contraction," a said to an expectable, "begins here and the property of the contract of the Generation is explained. It has a spinled as a said to the property of the contract of the Generation is explained. It has a property of the contract of the Generation is explained. It has a spinled as a said to the property of the contract of the Generation is explained. It has a property of the contract of the Generation is explained as a spinled as a Spain is to be the Italy of the future war." Considerable

could to bring about pears, which would be all well except as a bitter outspoken enemy of Prussis. So strong had been the language that he had used that in 1866 the back door strategens. Worse than all, the Emperor peace negotiations on the part of France were not himself is said for I believe notking, you see, that I am total to him, but to the French Embassador at total) to have sent for the off-ading Minister, and to have given him a good setting down, the result of which was | ing a friendly prince on the Spanish throne is inconsiderthat Ollivier exclaimed, "Well, as soon as this Spanish-Prunsian difficulty is over with, fintend to resign. I from the hostility of the Spanish people against France. am tired to death; and, heside, I never would have The present conlingency was partially foreseen by believed how hard it is to get up a Parliamentary Gov- Prussia. It was anticipated that when it became known eroment in such a country as ours." But I dare say
they are only laughing at poer Ollvier, who, if this warof Spain, the Duke de Gramont would protest against it, cloud should blow over, would be in a most delibrous but nearly in a diplomatic way and that his interference ondition. He would be tumbled from his high position | might be used to excite the Spanish people against into the horse-pond, as never man was tumbled before, France. The conduct of the French Minister in and all Europe on the banks would crowd to jeer at blin.

He has been busy, ever since he came into power, in laying up treasures of harred and contempt against an evil day, and he must at some time, and that not far of Prussia, was very unexpected; for while it was re-I garded as certain that the hostility of the Duke de Gra-As for the real reasons for this wor flurry, you must mont to Prussia would lead him to commit some indisask statesmen. I dare say they will tell you that, apart | cretion, the course he adopted is regarded as rash and from the real, deep, settled hatred of Prussia, mingled unstatesmanlike and for this reason not to be anticipated with wholesome fear of her, their hatred greater for that | as within the limits of possibility. Thus the scheme has fear, which rankles in the minds of the vast majority of not worked well, for the French Government is more the French people, and makes them eager to seize on any pretext for war, however flunsy or unrighteous; apart it cannot very well retire without loss of honor, and is from the cries of the opposition, backed by the cry from | obliged to adhere to its very exerbitant demands. The demands made of Prussia by Count Benedetti in his inruinous standing army, in God's, or the Devil's terviews with the King at Ems were that he should comname, why don't you use it?" and that this cry | pel Prince Loopold to retire from the list of candidates does go up of late [unccasingly there is no doubt; apart | to the Spanish throne; the King answered, in conformity with the plan that had been laid down by Bismarck, that the bottom of the business in which the Empress plays | the matter was now in the hands of the Spanish people no little part. For 'tis she more than the Emperor who and must await the decision of the Cortes; and that he pushes on the war, and makes him, all gouty, rheumatic, and every way physically shaken as he is, consent to French Government is dissatisfied with this answer begin a war that no one can see the end of. This intrigue and declares that it will not be satisfied with is, to get the Prince of the Astorias, Isabella's son, on the such a solution of the question, nor even by a rejection such a solution of the question, nor even by a rejection of the Prince by the Spanish Cortes, but intimates that it will require from Prussia a declaration that the Prince is not a proper candidate for the throne. It is evidently the object of the French Government to humiliate Pras-It is hardly possible that, an attempt to restore the Bourbons could succeed even temporarily, and Prim has within a few days, declared, that it will be a succeed even temporarily. within a few days declared that it shall never be done, acknowledgment as is demanded of them. "We have no desire to go to war with France to put Prince Leopold would certainly appear that neither Prussia nor Spain on the Spanish throne," was said to me to-day, and this contemplated the possibility of such an outbreak of feel- expresses the original calculation which was undoubtng as we are witnessing to-day in France. We do not | edly to bring such an influence in secret upon the Prince know that the Knog of Prussia or Bismarck had any as to induce him to resign the throne, and this it can at hand in the affair at all. Those to whom Bismarck any time do without a loss of honor. And I is a bugaboo, and those who think him supernaturally am inclined to think that that will be the clever are convinced this a cake of his compounding, and hate or admire him all the mere for his skill in it, but there is nothing like proof forthcoming to show that he Prussia at all hazards. The Ministry here appears to be is to be credited with inventing this new caudidacy, and, in doubt whether such is not really the intention of really, it is not easy to see what he would have gained by
the success of Prince Leopold. However, I know, as
day after to-morrow, by Prussia in favor of war or peace, you may believe, nothing about it, and will stick to any last recording event as they take place without attempting the dangerous task of accounting for them. Prince Leopoid. This decision will be arrived at when The women nery be pleased to know how great a part their sex has played in stirring up this trouble. To say Varzin, and to go on without delay, the following day, to nothing of the Empress, who, when not at her prayers | Ems to meet the King, learns more fully the impression and charitable deeds, or scolding her poor maids of made upon the Kinr by the demands made upon him, name of the French Government, by Count

> THE SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Señor Salazar y Mazarredo, who was one of the members of the Spanish Cories who had charge of the private negotiations with Prince Leopold, has pub lished a pamphlet in which he gives interesting particulars respecting them. Having mentioned that he pub licly favored his nomination in the Autumn of 1869, he

"Nobody denies that, in certain respects, Prince "Nobody denies that, in certain respects, Prince copold might be little acceptable to the French Govern-ent, so my first dury, when Gen. Prim had the good-less to charge me with the delicate mission which I we discharged, was to advert to this fact. He re-bonded with phrases highly patriotic and prudently

have discharged, where the court is and prudently spended with phrases highly patriotic and prudently political.

"Did we go at first to offer the Crown to a Prussian Prince! What has not all the French press said because of the defeats Spain sustained in Lisbon, in Chura, in Florence, and at Harrow! Well, if we have been foiled in these attempts, and if it be, as it is, neterious that the Duke of Montpensier and the Republic will equally have the veto of Napoleon, must the work of the Revolution be condemned for this to a perpetual sterility! What has France to fear from a Prussian Prince seated on the throne of Spain! In the first place, Prince Leopold belongs to the Catholic branch of Prussia, separated for many centuries from the Protestant branch now reigning in Berlin. Here it might not be inoportine to record that the official candidate of Spain would to-day be heir to the Crown of Prussia in his forefailers, who had the other of primogeniture, had abjured the Catholic religion

and it is consistent with the point in the p

RING WILLIAM ON WAR WITH FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of The London Telegraph says: "It may not be out of season just now to recall to your memory a remark unde by King William two years ago at Hamburg, to a person with whom he was conversing upon the favorite topic of an eventual war between France and Prussia. 'For my part,' said His Majesty,' I have no desire whatever for war with France, so long as the French will not interfere with us in the performance of our great mission—the consolidation of Germany. But if it should ever be necessary to fight France in my time, we shall not beat about the bush, or act upon the defensive. The first battle will not be fought on Prussian ground—we shall attack with all our strength, and in the direction of Paris!"

Parts SEVEN DAYS REFORE WAR—EXCITEMENT

equally irritated, declaring that he was doing all he aristocratic family, he has never distinguished himself terial. The United States, we are assured, are disposed to faror and defend the Republican cause in our country
against all outside interference.

In addition to all this, if we consider that Republican
obtilion is the natural failillment of the desocratic rights
appropriate by the Proposition of the desocratic rights In radition to all this, if we consider this repulsion is the natural radialisent of the democratic rights conquered by the Revolution of September, and that it would end the interinded completely, and solve all the grave problems now weighing upon our rulers, we shall understand that it is the most elevated and patrolic mode of resolving the grave conflict which now threatens us. To deliver ourselves to the accidents and dargers of a war either civil or international, for the elevation of a determined candidate to the throne, would be to deliver ourselves to death itself. To found the Republic is to found peace, right, and liberty in Spain.

lie is to found peace, fight, and meacy in peace.

DECLARATION OF SPANISH NEUTRALITY.

The Madrid Iberia of the 11th inst., published a long article believed to be from the pen of Minister Sagasta, the proprietor of that pournal. In the course of that article, the writer says: "The candidators of Prince Leopold ought not to be the occasion of a war. Prussia and France may seek the decision of their quarrels on the field of battle, but Spain will take no part in the struggle. Spain, resting herself on the principle of national independence, and affraing her right to settle her internal policy in the manner which pleases her bost, affirms at the same time with equal energy that she has nothing to do with the struggle of other nations; that nothing to do with the struggle of other nations; that she will take no part in this duel of European vanities, and that in any case, as a nation of the Latin race, she will not appear before the world alandoning her destines and denying her mission. All the eventualities of the external and international question are thus distinct to come to blows. Spain will keep out of the struggle to come to blows. Spain will keep out of the struggle, Should Frussin wish to make hers the question of Spain, we are ceriain our Government would reject such a policy. There are not, therefore, on our part adventures, extreme necesures, or danger of any kind. There is only a powerful hiterest in terminating the interregion, and we desire to do it with grandeur and with giory, with dignity and success. DECLARATION OF SPANISH NEUTRALITY giory, with dignity and success

A FRENCHMAN ON THE CAUSELESS CHARACTER

A FRENCHMAN ON THE CAUSELESS CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

A "Parisian," writing to The Pall Mall Gazett, July 12, says: One cannot look back on the part that our press and our Government have played during this hast week without a mixed feeling of shame and disgust. It is painful to think of the impression it must have created in the mines of Englishbach, for Instance, You must not, however, suppose that we are all gone quite mad. A few papers—the Journal des Debuds, the facette de France, and, showe all, the ever-temperate and rational Temps (I can find, I am obliged to confess, no others)—have decensed the cause of reason and of peace, motwithstanding the taunts of patriotic frebrands, There are, I assure you, not a few among us who, lowing their country as well as the most loud-tongued and violent patriots, view with disgust and suspicion this inwarrantable distorbance of the peace of the world. We would wish to see France absolutely great—great by her would wish to see France absolutely great—great by her their country as well as the most sold longer and violent patriots, view with dispast and suspicion this unlent patriots, view with dispast and suspicion this unwarrantable distorbance of the peace of the world. We
would wish to see France absolutely great—great by the
own material and intellectual development; but we do
not care to make her merciy relatively great by the
division and abasement of all her neighbors. We
felt no fear of the aggressions of Fruesia. We
felt no fear of the aggressions of Fruesia. We
felt no tear of the aggressions of Fruesia we
population, her incomparable army, could hold her own
against the assaults even of united Germany, if it ever
dared to attack us, atthough we may be in the future debarred from overrunning Europe. And we are content
that it should be so. We are sick of hearing, in this modern world of ours, of the "traditional policy of Henry
IV., of Richelien, of Louis XIV., and of the great Napojeon." We are sick, in a word, of the politicians of the
Thiers school who, veninarily or Involuntarily, are
playing into the hands of personal government. We are
vexed and alarned at this new complication which at
best must bring us evil. Look at it on whatever sale
you like, France has nothing to gain, and liberty has
much to lose.

What has become of our feeble hopes of parliamentary
government, our plans of legislative reforms and fluarcial retrenchments! They are scattered to the winds.
The hot breath of war has passed over them, and all are
blasted. The one great question of national honor, and,
it may well be, of national security, has awailowed up
all else, and Napoleon is once more Casar.

## EUROPEAN WAR ITEMS.

The latest accounts received by mail supply the following items, which we give, without indorsem as compilations from partisan journals:

Owing to the exertions of Archduke Albert, Austria is ready to commence war at once.

The Manheimer Abendzeitung, a democratic organ, assalis the Hohenzollern family and Count Bis-

The Paris Monde says that Count Bismarck had promised to assist Marshal Prim in acquiring Gibraltar by force of arms, in case Prince Leopold became King of spain. The war preparations at Cherbourg and

Toulon give evidence of extraordinary celerity. It is reported that 45 vessels of war and transports were armed and fitted for active service in one day.

The France claims that France has acted openly, but that Marshal Prim and Count Bismarck surounded themselves with mystery. They wanted to lace France in presence of an accomplished fact. The Paris Siècle contains an address to the

workmen of all nations," with numerous signatures,

longressmen, and burgies and berses of correspondenta all Run Russell among the number. When the charge coursed, Capt. Ayres, then on the eminence command up the road, wheeled about two places of artility, and first stape and canister into the eminence crowd. Wasqueets, Congressmen and correspondent, unstrought, unexpectedly, between two hot first, at mpted to turn their vehicles, upsetfing many, and field a fearful panie and confusion toward Washington, be stampede was Indicated. To some it continued 24 lies, that being the distance to the capital; to others tundes, for it is east that quite a number kept on to warders.

s-Yerk.

I the very moment this panie happened, our army in field was under the insuression that we find won a styletory, and when some hours inter I passed along road, I was amazed at its condition. I found warous et and broken, hacks in rains, burnies smashed, and dall the unfine shall hinches of paradic soleton, and

## GENERAL NOTES.

in these sad days upon which we have fallen, n which every being of the meaculine variety is charged with awful designs upon everything of the feminine specics, it is consolatory to read of an eccentric, but, we have no doubt, benevolent old lady in Jennings County, Ind., who has a flock of gauders, of which she keeps som seventy or eighty. We have, as men, so long submitted denounced as tyrants and usurpers, and idiotic tyrants and usurpers at that; we have so continually been accused of helping to swindle our sisters out of their civil and social rights, that really we were beginning to think that after all it must have been our grandfather Adam who took the first bits of the pippin. It is soothing to know that there is at least one old lady who appreciates Ganders. to the imputation of inferiority; we have so often been

Hartford, Conn., we are pleased to notice, is reported to be uncommonly strong in Doctors of Divinity, for it boasts no loss than cleven of these magnates viz.: 7 Congregationalists, 2 Episcopallans, and as many Raptists. It is rather bothersome to reflect that there is a vast difference in the "Divinity" of which these Reverend gentlemen are "Doctors." But if you come to that matter, what does "Doctor of come to that matter, what does "Doctor of Divinity" mean at all, except that a clergyman has been preaching some years and is admired or respected in this college or that? What, again, is the precise shade or difference between "D.D." and "S.T.D." Floully, is it the fair thing (to say nothing of ordinary veracity) for a college to proclaim to the world that a man is learned in theological science, though he may know nothing about it worth speaking of?

The Canadian Press Association, whose excursion party visited last week some of our Lake cities, in their "Annual Essay" for this year discuss the duty of the Press in the cause of peace. The views are ex pressed that the French press is in great measure responsible for the present war; that the English press is a model of peaceful tendencies; that the newspapers of this country, especially those of New-York, in reproducing a coptons and costly supply of English news, by developing a mutual knowledge of each other between ducing a copious and costly supply of Laginsa news, by developing a mutual knowledge of each other between the countries, are advancing the interests of peace; and that the press of Canada, though vastly improved and rapidly advancine, is a little too much given to raising war-clouds. There is much of truth in these views, but "comparisons are edious," It is the province of the Press to culishfunct the public. With thorough callightenment war would be impossible.

to have some professor of Prevention of Crueity to Animais come out there and practice moral smallon on a Mistang mure. One Mr. Moore undertook there to wash her, and rode out into the lick to where it was nearly deep enough to enable her to swim, when she suddenly plunged, reared, threw Mr. Moore and gave him a gash on his ankle. As he rose she attacked him, rearing her forefect out of water. Moore was too quick for her, dove under her body and coming out behind her, started for shore. The pony wheeled and followed, blood running from her nostrils and fary in her eyes; he avoided a plunge she made at him only by diving and swimming under mater. The pony caught sight of him on the bank, chased him there a distance of about hity yards, and again Moore took refuge its waiting under water. But this time before entering the water, he had happily picked up a sizeable club, what an Irishman would call "a bit of a stick," and when he had gained a resting-place out in the stream upon a log, Mr. Moore sat and awaited the onset of Mile. Mustang, who swam out to attack him. A neat blow from the club between her eyes effected a change in her sentingnent for a like. The wild man has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away as New and has now turned up as far away no substitute and the provision of permits one through the far away as New and the far away as New and the far away as New and the far The people of Loutre Lick, Ind., would like

to attack him. A neat blow from the club between her eyes effected a change in her sentiments; she turned and went ashore, whither Mr. Moore followed her, and tin ished her education, for this time at least, with the club. The wild man has now turned up as far away as Nevada. Like the sea-serpent, he appears from time to time, in different parts of the configent; and the stories which country papers get up about him are always very wonderful and awful. The last appearance of the wild man, or rather the "object," as he, she, or it is called, was in a desolate region in Northern Nevada, where an intense state of excitement has been roused about it. A large party, armed and equipped, lately started in pursuit of "it," and one night a splendid view was obtained of the object, which, it was cancluded, had once been a white man, but was now coveled with a coat of fine, long hair; carried a huge club in the right hand, and in the left a rabbit. The moment it caught sight of the party, as the moon shown out, it dashed past the camp "with a scream like the roar of a lion," brandshed the huge club, and attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of madness. The savage bloodhounds which the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the party had brought along refused to pursue the object; and soft the fact that can along the commissioner Breman, the matter was referred back to the Committee.

A number of applications of persons to melt fresh lard, which the sanitary Committee had recommended be denied, were also referred back to the Committee. A number of street Cleaning, recommending that an additional number of street Cleaning, recommending that an additional number of stree Gen. Prim neither menaces the interests nor honor of France; that a war undertaken on that pretext against hair; carried a huge club in the right hand, and in the

left a rabbit. The moment it campit sight of the partyas the moon shown out, it dashed past the camp "with a
scream his the root of a lion," brandshed the huge cluyside attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of madness.
The savinge bloodbounds which the party had brought about refused to pursue the object; and soj the partyhastily raised a log-rampart for self-defense; but, instead of making attack, the object merely uttered the most terrible cries through the night, and in the morning had dispeared. It was evident, however, from the footprints, that the object would require a "pair of No, 9 shoes," and this is all we know of it. The party could have shott it on first seeing it, but failed to do so. From a careful reading of the accounts we should judge that this wild man or object made tracks immediately after seeing this party, for Sait Lake, to keep company with the sea-serpent which the Mornous who lately siw there say is a haif a mile longand looks dredinily terrible.

An old enough story reaches us from Rome, which, if it be true, makes at wender less at the assumption of Papal Infallibity. The purport of the tale is, that while the Pope was walking near the city, he met a beggar, hame of both feet, who cried to him: "Master, have pity on me!" The Ponifex Maximus approached the sufferer, and said: "Arise, take up thy bed and walk!"

The command was obeyed to the extent of three paces, when the poor fellow funded over. "Arise and walk," again cried the Pope. Up jumped the patient only to fall down again. At the third command the crippieremained motionless. There was no miruele after all. The Pope was carried half fainting to his carriage, and, leaving the beggar as he found him, lifts Heliness drove 'rapidly away. There is an American quake now in England, who undertakes to cure hane people in the same way, and some time ago there was a Zonave in England, who undertakes to cure hane people in the same way, and some time ago the read of the supermatural fashion. The Yankee, whose name is Newt metionless. There was no miracle after all. The Pope was carried half fainting to his carriage, and, leaving the beggar as he found him, Ifis Heliness drove rapidly away. There is an American quack now in England, who undertakes to cure lame people in the same way, and some time ago there was a Zonave in Paris who professed to heal the halt after a like supernatural fashion. The Yankee, whose name is Newton, has been mobbed for not doing what he undertock to do: and of the French pretender we have heard nothing lately. It is rather mortifying to find the Spiritual Head of a great and ancient Church engaged in the same mountebank business. We do not suppose that a single intelligent or well-educated person believes that any miracle has been wrought by Pope or bishop, Mopik or nun, in modern times, or that any such manifestation of supernatural power is reasonably to be expected. Possibly, and we may even say probably, the Pope in this case was binself the victim of self-delusion; and if so his evident decay is greatly to be commiscrated.

British Bremen and Hamburg	76,417	8,720 06	British Bremen and Hamburg	Letters, 257,998 107,866	Postage. \$16,766 00 11,189 86
N. German Un- France	4,070	495 50 321 16 447 50 912 70 706 67	N. German Un- France Belgium . Netherlands . Swigerland . Italy . W. Indies, &c. I	301,778 31,499 5,902 9,964 5,966	3,920 12 3,077 00 349 90 500 20 986 40 506 60 4,354 54
Tetal* Received. Forwards	449,534	RECAPIT	Total Letters, 449,534 494,490	Pos #40	\$42,641 50 fage, 514 75 641 50
			944,024	\$17,	156 25

# LOCAL MISCELLANY,

MCCUE AND MCCUNN.

July 25.1 The Thesplan goddess likes her fun, And sometimes makes it, too: Long since she fashioned Jungs McCusn-

She now forms Judge McCue, The mischief simple letters do, By hasty pressmen span, Shall now be seen-when Jupon McCur

Pays pranks as Judon McCuss. Plain matters they may read who run, 'Tis said-but 'tis not true; For many a one shall read McCons, Who thinks he reads McCun.

Sad clients long shall dearly rue The two names are not one— When rulings made by Junga McCun Are quashed by Judge McCusn. With Celtie tears her favorite son

Shall Tammany beliew,

When flayed (in type) by Judge McCusn, Instead of Junes McCus, In vain shall petty tradesmen suc, In vain shall Sheriffs dun, Who think to get from Judos McCus

The dues of Junon McCunn. And oh! alas! what will be done, What can "the parthy" do, When eloquence, by great McCunn,

Gets pinned to small McCue tNo azure tint could be so blue, And eke no ancient Hun So savage, as the bold McCrg,

When taken for McCunn.

No cross upon the crossest bun Were crosser than these two Shall be (though Judges), when McCenn Gets printed for McCur.

### CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF HEALTH - THE FAT-MELTERS-TROUBLES OF HEALTH OFFICERS-STATISTICS. At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, its Attorney reported its violations of the Tenement House act, is cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and 8 complaints of violations of the Sanitary Code. Suits were ordered to be commenced in each

The Sanitary Committee reported the names of a number of persons whom they recommended to be allowed

to melt fresh lard in their places. President Bosworth wished to know if these were not

some of the same persons who had given them so much trouble in the past.

Commissioner Gross said that there was a great difference between the melting of tresh lard and the rendering of tallow. So far as he was concerned, he would not object to an establishment for melting fresh lard alongs de

compt at exacing the Quarantine laws, by removing to Quarantine all such vessels and carsoes recently from ports infected with yellow fever, which may arrive at our wharves or be inded in our city within thirty days of their Custom-Home entry or report.

A long discussion followed. President Bosworth thought that the Health officer now had ample powers, greater even than there of the Board of Health. Finally, after considerable discussion, Commissioner Manierre offered the following assolution, which was adopted:

\*Resolved That the City Smithy Impector be directed to withheld permits to vessels coming from infected ports with cargoes consigned to permits to vessels coming from infected ports with cargoes consigned to permit to vessels coming from infected ports with cargoes consigned to permit to vessels coming from infected ports with cargoes consigned to certificate, to proceed from the Holdt Officer of the Port of New-1ork.

The report of the Resister of Records sets forth that the deaths that occurred 31 were from the effect of the heat. For the corresponding week in July, 1868, there were 146 deaths from heat, and for the same week in 1500 200 deaths from this cause. During these three weeks there was only a fraction of a degree difference in the temperature, and argued from this fact that the city was in a cleanly condition, and the general health of the inhabitants good.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS-IMPROVEMENTS.

The Park Commissioners did not hold their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, nor will they

The Park Commissioners did not hold their usual weekly meeting yesterday afterneon, nor will they hold any during the continuance of the heated term. Work on the Battery is progressing. A boat-landing is making for the accommodation of these that are fond of aquatic sports. A fine broad road will be made from Castle Garden to West-st., so that emigrants and those doing business with them will have no ecasion to go through the Battery.

The City Hall Park has a large force engaged on it. Several drinking fountains will be added. A street will run through at the lower end of it—that is, at the upper end of the new Post-Office. This street will connect with Beckman-st. on one adde and Harclay-st. on the other. On the upper side of the street conches will be allowed to stand. In addition to this, four large and two small urinals will be placed, shielded from public view by evergreens.

The triangular spaces in the Five Points, the plot at the foot of Canal-st., N. R., the junction of Beach-st. and West Broadway, and Duane-st. and West Broadway are altering, and iron railings of new and handsome design will be placed around them.

The missic stands that are to be placed in Washington, Madison, and Tompkins-squares at an early day will be next and pretty structures. Central Park, in addition to its many attractions, is to have a kreen-house, where rare plants will be raised and sold to disliors at a reasonable price. It is only intended to keep those plants that are very rare in this climate. At he extreme south-west corner of the Park a rustic along those plants that are very rare in this climate. At he extreme south-west corner of the Park a rustic along those plants that are very rare in this climate. At he extreme south-west corner of the Park it will be called the Belvidere. What will hereafter be a very attractive spot will be the Dairy House. This will soon be completed, when milk fresh from the cow, with other retreshments, will be served at a mere nominal price. The pedestal for the reception of the bronce o

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN STANTONST. Soon after 1 a. m. yesterday James Connolly, aged 42 years, of No. 341 Stanton-st., met a ber of ruf-fians at the corner of Stanton and Goerek-si-were much under the influence of liquor and were much under the influence of liquor ans to abuse Connelly, who replied, when one drew a large knife and cut Connelly across the